

DESCRIPTIONS OF TWO NEW SPECIES OF *SYNAPTERPES*.

By HUGH C. FULTON.

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SYNAPTERPES (*ZONIFERELLA*) *BICINGULATUS*, n.sp. Fig. 3.

Shell imperforate, subfusiform, glossy, thin, dark green, with two whitish spiral bands on body-whorl, the upper one ascending the spire just above the suture; apex smooth, obtuse, yellowish-white; whorls $6\frac{1}{2}$, slightly convex, slowly increasing, last about half the length of the whole shell, lightly striatulate, somewhat puckered at the suture; aperture subovate, outer bands showing through; peristome quite thin; columella subtruncate, white, slightly expanded in the middle, entering deeply. Alt. 20, maj. diam. 8 mm.

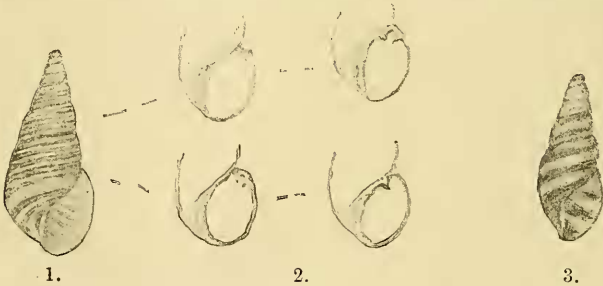
Hab.—Ecuador.

Judging from the figure and description (I have not seen a specimen), this species is near *S. albobalteatus*, Dkr., but readily distinguished by its different form and banding.

The dark-green in the type-specimen is replaced in another by a yellowish-brown colour.

SYNAPTERPES (*ZONIFERELLA* ?) *PILSBRYI*, n.sp. Figs. 1, 2.

Shell narrowly umbilicate, rather thin, glossy, arcuately striated; lower whorls covered with narrow spiral bands of various shades of green alternating with several conspicuous narrow whitish bands; apex smooth, whitish, obtuse; whorls nearly 8, moderately convex;



aperture subovate, outer bands visible within; peristome thin; columella almost straight, whitish, moderately thickened, and very slightly expanding up to the point of insertion. Alt. 26, maj. diam. 11 mm.

Hab.—El Congo, Quilachao, Cauca, Colombia. (Messrs. Paine & Brinkley.)

This striking new species is closely allied to the *Zoniferella* group of species placed under the genus *Synapterpes*, Pils. (= *Oxycheilus*, Albers, and *Orphnus*, auct.), in Tryon's *Man. of Conch.*, vol. xviii (1906), p. 227.

The specimen I have taken as the type is an average example, but two or three older specimens show a curious variation in peristomal callosities (Fig. 2)—for instance, one specimen has a very small aperture with the peristome thickened and continuous, with two prominent, shortly entering plaits situated on the outer margin, close to the suture; another specimen has also the two plaits, but one is on the parietal wall and the other on the peristome, both close to the suture; another specimen has the plait on the parietal wall only; a fourth has a thin lip with a single long entering plait just beneath the suture.

Named in honour of Dr. H. A. Pilsbry, of Philadelphia, the eminent and indefatigable American malacologist.
